

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.
CHEMISTS AND AERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS.

A REFRESHING WHOLESOME DRINK.

DAKIN'S LEMON SQUASH.
A VERITABLE LEMON SQUASH—
AERATED, COOLING, THIRST
QUENCHING.

PER DOZEN TO CENTS.

(Telephone No. 66.)

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1891. [37]



BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.)
HONGKONG.

WE invite attention to the following old
lauded Brands, all of which are of ex-
cellent quality and good value for the money.
The same being specially selected by our
London House, and bought direct from the most
noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled
by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the
best goods at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state
the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted,
and initial letter for quality desired.
Orders through Local Post or by Telegram
receive prompt attention.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

	Per Case	Per Bot.
A Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule.....	12	1.00
B Vintage, Superior quality, Red Capsule.....	12	1.10
C Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule.....	14	1.25
D Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled).....	18	1.50

SHERRIES.

A Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule.....	6	0.60
B Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule.....	7.50	0.75
C Manzaniella, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule.....	10	1.00
CC Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule.....	10	1.00
D Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old wine, White Seal Capsule.....	14	1.50
E Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very fine quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled).....	14	1.50

CLARETS.

A Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule.....	4	0.40
B St. Estephe, Red Capsule.....	4.50	0.50
C St. Julien.....	7	0.70
D La Rose.....	11	1.20

BRANDY.

A Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule.....	12	1.10
B Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule.....	14	1.25
C Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule.....	18	1.50
D Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1875 Vi- lage, Red Capsule.....	24	2.00

SCOTCH WHISKY.

A Thorne's Blend, White Cap- sule.....	8	0.75
B Watson's Glenorchy Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark.....	8	0.75
C Watson's Abolour-Glenlivet, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark.....	8	0.75
D Watson's H K D Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule.....	10	1.00
E Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule.....	12	1.10

IRISH WHISKY.

A John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule.....	8	0.75
B John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	10	1.00
C John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	12	1.10

GENUINE BOURBON WHISKY.

A Fine Old, White Capsule.....	4.50	0.40
B Fine A. V. H. Geneva.....	5.25	0.50

RUM.

Finest, Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule.....	12	1.00
Good Leeward Island.....	1.50	per Gallon

LIQUEURS.

Benedictine.....	Maraschino
Chartreuse.....	Herrings' Cherry Cordial
.....	Dr. Slegers' Angostura

GIN.

A Fine Old, White Capsule.....	4.50	0.40
B Fine A. V. H. Geneva.....	5.25	0.50

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1891.

THE PROJECTED ATHLETIC CLUB.

In few instances has the form of Govern-
ment that is tolerated in Hongkong shown
so plainly the octopus-like grip of its red-
tapism, and its liability to be guided and
influenced by underground engineering,
as it has done in its treatment of the
projected Athletic Club. The formation
of this very desirable Institution was
first taken in hand by Mr. W. H. Youns,
a gentleman well known in the amateur
athletic world here, and also at home in
days gone by, and a more capable
organizer could not have been found in
the colony. He, as is invariably the case
in such matters, was assured both support
and assistance, and from no quarter did this
come more strongly than from Mr. Francis
Fleming, then Officer Administering

the Government of Hongkong. A public
meeting was called at the Hongkong Hotel
on the 16th April, 1890, which was both
largely and influentially attended and was
presided over by Mr. Fleming, who, in
responding to a vote of thanks that had
been accorded him, said that so far as he
was personally concerned he was inclined
to do all that he possibly could
towards furthering the scheme, which he
characterised as being one that was
worthy of all consideration and support,
and further that its aim and objects were
such as would commend themselves to all
who took an interest in healthy and manly
exercises. With these views the entire
community agreed, and it was considered
a foregone conclusion that the Club,
having been formally instituted under such
auspicious circumstances, would forthwith
blossom into a flourishing and "live"
concern. The support of active member-
ship was not at all lacking, for Mr. Youns
secured no less than 230 names of residents
who were desirous of joining, and had the
Government been equally staunch in the
fulfilment of its promised support the Club
would now be enjoying an active existence
instead of lying in an embryonic stage.
For the non-fulfilment of the promise of
support made by the Government a certain
official is blamed, and judging from many
of this gentleman's past actions, and his
mischievous character, we readily
believe the responsibility has been placed
upon the proper shoulders. There was a
tremendous lot of gush wasted at the
inception of this scheme—it was no
secret that the Government proposed
to spend from \$40,000 to \$60,000 on the
extension of the Race-course, and from this
vote funds were to be provided for the
formation of suitable grounds for the
Athletic Club. On the strength of this
Mr. Youns obtained promises of
subscriptions to the amount of \$2,000 for
the purpose of laying down cinder tracks,
and for other initial expenses inseparable
from the starting of such an undertaking,
but the scheme was suddenly crushed
under the hoof of the then Acting
Registrar-General, who raised some
childish protest as to "irregularity of
procedure," or something of the sort.
Anyhow he scared Administrator Fleming
into revoking the promise, and seems to
have infected the present executive with
his own failure of memory, for not only
are matters at a standstill, but the energetic
Hon. SECRETARY of the proposed Club is
actually unable to get even an answer to
a rousing letter addressed to the Governor
on the subject! If there had been the
least glimmer of sense shown the whole
thing might have been under way by
now, if not actually finished. Yet the
summer is now well advanced, and the
Race-course is utilised solely by the
half-dozen noodles whose idea of excite-
ment is "teeling" a little wooden ball
across a brook and then sauntering
around to commit another aggravated
assault on it with a putting-iron. Had
there been one-half the officials here who
get paid by this Colony we should probably
have been able to induce one or two of
the less abject ones to bring the matter
before the Executive Council for full and
final consideration—but the men we mean
are all away on leave. In the interim,
let us hope that for goodness' sake the
powers that be will come off their perch,
realise that the thing has been delayed,
and set to work without further delay to
make that promise good.

TELEGRAMS.

THE ACCIDENT ON H.M.S. CORDELIA.
July 7th.
During firing practice on board Her Majesty's
cruiser Cordelia, of the Pacific Squadron, one of
the breech-loader guns burst, killing two officers
and four of the crew, and wounding three mid-
shipmen and ten of the crew.

**LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL AND
SOUTH AFRICA.**
Lord Randolph Churchill writing to the
Graphic criticises the obsolete guns
Captown and calls attention to the absurdly
weak garrison stationed there.

THE KAISER'S SPEECH.

July 13th.
The Emperor's speech in the City has pro-
duced a favourable impression.

**THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON THE TRIPLE
ALLIANCE.**
The Russian Press is convinced that England
will join the Triple Alliance.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE HONORABLE is to run to Macao on Sunday,
there being some salute's jubilee on. As the
Lusitanian band will pump music, there won't
be any second-class fares.

**THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alcoa Memorial
Hospital** begs to acknowledge with thanks the
following donation to the funds of the Hospital—
A. H. Chino, Esq. \$ 25

A ROBBERY took place last night at Hongkong
Hotel, in manner not entirely new. Mr. and
Mrs. James, at present staying at the "Kremlin,"
and located in the north part of the building,
were relieved of some \$400 worth of jewellery
which had not been put in the hotel safe. It is
supposed that the thief entered the building by
the scaffolding at the Fraya end of the hotel.
No arrest has yet been made.

MRS. MALAPRO sometimes hits the nail on the
head. It rained in torrents as she left church
last Sunday morning without an umbrella.
"How irritating this is!" she cried.

A SCOTCH Presbyterian minister whilst under
examination in a Victorian court lately, solemnly
declared that he did not know the meaning of the
saying—"I've got a head on me this morning."
Was this pejuary, think you, brethren, or is the
grand old race deteriorating?

In camphor-wood now put your pants,
Vest, underwear, and coat
Or moths and ants may cost perchance
A twenty-dollar note.
In clothing pray be sure and shun
All heavy clothes or felt;
And lest at night you want some fun
Put on your cholera-belt.
Beware of brandy, beer, and rum,
For now at last the Summer's come!

At the Magistracy this morning Hau Kau was
charged with being in possession of a deadly
weapon, assaulting Ho Kua and another, and
stealing money and clothing to the value of \$62,
in July, 1890. The evidence, on which two men
have already been convicted and sentenced to
six months' imprisonment, showed that com-
plainant, keeper of a druggist shop in West
Street, was in another shop one morning for the
purpose of paying money, when five men attacked
him, threw pepper in his eyes, and robbed him.
Evidence of identification having been given,
prisoner was committed for trial.

How would this sort of thing work at the City
Hall theatre? A Batavia paper says that the
other night, at the theatre there, a foreigner
wearing a white coat took his seat in the pit.
This caught the eagle eye of the *Commissaris*
charged with the maintenance of order, who
requested the offender to spare the other occu-
pants of the pit the shock of having a man in a
white coat in their midst. In a penitent frame
of mind the outcast saw the remainder of the
Opera from the verandah of the Theatre. He
could not have known that while amiable-looking
with a long lock coat is the very correct costume,
but a white coat is an abomination.

THE great failure of Russell & Co. did not do
the harm here that was predicted, says the *Amoy
Times*. It turns out that for several years past
they have been speculating here on a vast scale
in silver and in exchange. At one time they
were very lucky and made heavy sums, but the
past ten months found them on the losing side
at every venture. During that period they are
said to have dropped \$50,000 or thereabouts.
The firm was very popular here and much
sympathy is expressed for them in the hour of
their downfall. The action of the home part-
ners in giving up all their private property to
the firm's creditors is very highly praised by all.

THERE's a splendid opening for "Brownie" in
the City of Mexico, just now, which in the
interests of the general public we would strongly
recommend him to take advantage of. An
independent Editor is required for the *El Populo*,
which has lately been tossing in a sea of trouble
and has lost no less than three Editors, all of
whom are now lying in a dark dungeon loaded
down with charges for having criticised the
existing government. President Barillas is
credited with having instigated the proceedings,
but had he a "Brownie" ready of wit and the
wielder of a trenchant quill, to deal with, he
would never have dared perpetrate the outrage.
Let "Fragrant Streams" murmur on in peace,
"Brownie," and go you forth in the interests of
freedom and civilization and do battle with the
tyrant Barillas.

A SHORT time since we noticed that the air of
that hot-bed of revolution, Hayti, was thick with
rumours of another social upheaval which in
due course did eventuate. A despatch from
Port-au-Prince gives the following further particu-
lars of the scenes of bloodshed which accom-
panied the recent revolutionary outbreak in
Hayti. General Hippolyte's order, as repeated
by his subordinates, at all events, seems to have
been "Arrest and shoot everybody you find in
the streets." Consequently for two hours people
were being shot in all directions, while the
soldiers and police, in utter disorder, ran right
and left, firing their guns at random, or for
the satisfaction of personal rancour, and all seem-
ingly for the glory of being able to say that they
had killed somebody. The Minister of Finance of a
former Government was arrested as a suspect
while surrounded by his eight children, and was
being conducted to the palace in order to give
any information that he might have in his
possession, but while on the way the six negroes
were treacherously shot in the back by the six negroes
who escorted him. A party of armed citizens,
headed by an ex-Minister, attacked the guard
and liberated some two hundred prisoners. Troops
were ordered out, who fired on the mob; many
were killed, and a hundred arrests were made.
Since then courts-martial have superseded the
Law Courts, and upwards of fifty persons have
been executed. Executions are continuing at
the rate of two or three a day.

A CALCUTTA native paper is responsible for the
following touching story:—Some few years
ago, among the letters received by the ex-Ambir
of Cabul at Mussoorie, was one addressed to
"His Majesty King of Afghanistan," which ran
nearly as follows:—"Your Majesty, I am a little
German boy, and am making a collection of
stamps. I wish very much to procure some
stamps of your Majesty's Kingdom, and shall be
very much obliged if your Majesty would send
me some." The letter was made over to the
Political Officer in charge, who good-naturedly
answered the letter, enclosing a small collection
of Cabul stamps. In due course came a reply
from "the little German boy."—"Kind English
Officer, the stamps, which you have so kindly
sent me, have arrived, and are valued by me.
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the much more mercenary colored European tea-plant.

It is the statement that there is no fine tea in the United States. What goes to our country is the cheap stuff used here by the coolies and the natives.

When an American housekeeper pays \$1 per lb. for her Oolong or English breakfast, she is buying what is sold here for twenty-five cents. No really good tea is sold here for less than \$1 per lb. by the wholesale. If laid down in the market at home it could not be sold for less than \$1.75.

This \$1 tea is the usual article for clerks, poor tradesmen and mechanics. For the well-to-do, the official class and nobility, are finer pickings that run from \$1 to \$50 per lb. The only Europeans who purchase these high priced leaves are the Russians and a few connoisseurs in France, Germany, Austria, Spain and Turkey. The bold Briton permits patriotism and his purse to guide his palate, and uses the vicious vitriolic horrors of Ceylon and India. Good Uncle Sam patronizes a Cheap John who gives away to each purchaser a \$2 cup and saucer with every 25 cent pound of tea.

The tea-plant is as sensitive and delicate as a West Walnut Street belle. It flourishes best on a mountain side where it is neither very warm nor cool, where the soil is dry, but the rains and dews are frequent, where the force of the wind is broken by adjacent woods or hills, where there is a maximum of sunlight and, according to the Celestials, of moonlight, and where the surrounding ground is kept free from weeds or other vegetable growths. There are farms in Formosa, Fo-Kien, and other tea districts where these conditions exist unchangingly, whose tea-crop is as famous and distinctly known in the Eastern world as the various chateaux of France are to the wine experts of Europe. Just as the millonaires of Europe control certain vineyards, so do the millonaires of the Flowery Kingdom control tea-plantations whose annual output is worth a king's ransom.

Another point of the many we have to learn from the Chinese, is the proper mode of packing the leaf. That which goes to America is dumped, as soon as it is "fired," burning hot into a lead-lined box, the lead is soldered, and the airtight coffin is sent around the globe in the hot hold of a steamer. The tea sweats and undergoes many changes which alter its flavor altogether, and vitiates its quality.

The Mongolian packs the poorest kind in strong paper packages, and these in turn in mortuary lead; the better kind in soft-lin paper-covered boxes; still better ones in silver-foil inside of one pound cases made of split sun-dried bamboo, and the best in porcelain jars and vases.

He packs in eights and quarters of a pound, so that if a few leaves are improperly treated or not cured, they will not contaminate much surrounding tea. The Russians compress the tea into bricks, or cover it with silver foil and many paper wrappings; or else put it in glazed jars. The principle is the same—the subdivision of the tea, and the prevention of risks attending larger packages or in bigger bulk, such as heating, sweating and moulding.

This principle we have yet to learn and apply. But ah! the exquisite pleasure to be found in a cup of truly fine tea. The color is a delicate gold; each leaf unfolds into a perfect oval, its fragrance fills the banquet-hall, delicate and yet penetrating, dainty but distinguishable above all other perfumes; and the flavor! The famous Clover Club lunch pales into dim distance in comparison to this "cup that cheers." Words cannot describe the delight in a brew of fresh Formosa tea. It fills the system and makes every nerve thrill with joy. It lingers on the palate for hours. And "the next day," think of it, O votaries of Bacchus, the brain is clear, the body all alert, and the soul ready for the battle of life.

I never taste the fragrant leaf without recalling Edna Sandford's lines:—

With kindred souls in many a spot
I've had good tea—from Java and Java
From Caddy, Chai, and English pot
And fiery Russian samovars
But none so fragrant or so sweet
As that which from thy hands to-day,
With some enchanters' art repelle
Drove every thought of care away."

EDWARD BEDDOE.

A JOURNEY IN KOREA.

A very interesting Parliamentary paper has just been issued, which details an account of a journey in North Korea, by Mr. C. W. Campbell, of the China Consular Service, and recently stationed in Korea. After some delays Mr. Campbell set out at the end of August, 1890, to cross to Gensan, and thence go to Fuku-san, the Ever White Mountain or Long White Mountain, which obtains its colour either from the snow with which it is covered for the major portion of the year, or else from pumice dust. Mr. Campbell was furnished with a special document, issued by the President of the Korean Foreign Office, recommending him to the care of the officials of the districts he might pass through, and directing them to furnish him with whatever he wanted in food, transport, or money. In payment he was to give his note of hand redeemable at Seoul, but he frequently had much trouble in getting his small requests carried out, as no one knew of the Foreign Office; it was a new bureau, and none of the country officials had heard of it. He started with a boy and cook, a coolie, and Kang, a Chinese speaking Korean, as interpreter. Mr. Campbell did not succeed in getting to the top of Fuku-san, the snow and the illness of a guide preventing him at the last moment, but he certainly showed that discretion which is said to be the greater part of valour in not persevering. He writes:—

"Night was closing in, and the guide had just told me that we were yet a couple of miles from our hut, when he commenced to stagger, and before I could catch him he fell in the snow. I tried to revive him with brandy, but all my efforts seemed to increase the violent paroxysms that shook him from head to foot. While rolling in agony, and almost speechless, he still contrived to say something that caused the bearers to deposit their loads in a twinkling; several hands seized his pouch, produced therefrom a packet or two of rice, and tied up in white paper, and one man threw the grain towards the four quarters, while the rest invoked the 'San-shin,' or mountain god, in a set prayer or incantation. It did not take the Koreans long to fall half-a-dozen trees and build a huge fire, around which we huddled, sticking our feet into the blaze to keep them from freezing. The Koreans slept, drenched as they were. As for myself, the novelty of the experience forbade sleep, and I passed most of my time dosing my patient with Liebig's extract for want of any better remedy. It was very hard to turn back, for my compass had been held of accomplishment, yet no other course lay open to me."

Only at one place, Kapsan, did Mr. Campbell have any trouble with the people, and here it was fortunately not serious, though his watch and aneroid got broken.

The following extracts of portions of Mr. Campbell's interesting record appear in the *Lancet*.

Gold is a subject on which the Korean is always valuable. His country is impregnated with the precious dust, his mine is always open.

where, and I am inclined to think, from my personal experience, that this statement is one of the truest he makes. At the first blush, the stranger may be excused if he laughs at it. Never, by any chance, does he see a gold trinket worn or for sale. Its use in art work is infinitesimal. In truth, the vast majority of the people are too poor to cultivate ornamentation so precious, and the few who are rich enough know better than to make themselves singular in this respect. Gold always leaves the country, we are informed, in explanation; there is no use for it in Korea, and therein lies the key to the fabulous stories of Korea's mineral wealth, which were current before the advent of treaties. A very slight production of gold suffices to attract attention to any country. In Japan especially the most absurd notions prevailed, for there gold is practically non-existent, and thither the lion's share of the gold of Korea has always found its way. Indeed, there is every reason to suppose, that all, or nearly all, the gold Japan possessed before she was thrown open to foreign commerce was of Korean origin. The figures in the Customs Returns by no means answer the expectations raised by native reports, but I should also add that they present a very inadequate idea of the actual, not to say possible, gold-producing power of the country, for it is a well-known fact that large quantities of gold go abroad which do not come under Customs cognisance.

"Mining for gold in Korea is almost entirely 'black.' The individual areas worked are rarely large, few fields employing as many as 500 persons. The public revenue is derived from a heavy fee paid monthly by each miner while at work, the old system of a royalty on the output being much too productive of disturbances. As it is, the licensing fees vary with the locality, or the caprice of the superintending officer, and revolve among the miners constantly occur. Whenever these assume a serious character, the authorities at once display an Oriental conception of the art of government, by closing the mines (hereby doing a cruel injustice to the neighbourhood), executing a few of the individuals who were most probably deeply wronged, and permitting the prime authors to escape wholly or with slight punishment. The miners usually work in gangs of a dozen or so. At popular washings, where space is an object, their 'claim,' called a *pala* (field), is perhaps seven or eight yards square, and carries with it the right to connect it by a sluice with the nearest stream. The mode of working is simplicity itself. Three or four of the band loosen the soil at the bottom of the pit—I saw none more than 15 feet deep; two or three pass it up in baskets to the surface, a couple are constantly engaged bailing water into the sluice, and the remainder take their ease until it comes their turn to relieve the people at work. The gold-bearing clay is then carried to the washing hole, where the panners deal with it. I have it on the authority of an old Californian miner that the Korean panners handle their wooden bowls with uncommon dexterity, and allow very little 'dust' to escape them. In many other ways the Korean miners show the fruits of long experience, but their *little hole*, water, is, and has always been, an insoluble problem. Pumping appliances are unknown. Of course 'tail-races,' and elaborate ones, too, are constructed wherever the nature of the ground permits, but they soon become unmanageable, and have to be abandoned.

Gold-fields occur near the coast, from Wodan to Ham-heung, the most prolific being those of Wung-yeung and Ching-pyeong. It was impossible to obtain reliable information with regard to them. Later on visited a typical northern gold-field at Un-chong, near the Yalu; thither at the height of the season, that is to say, immediately after the summer rains, the *curi sacra famet* attracts as many as 500 men; by the first week in October frost had begun to make the work of washing cold and disagreeable, so disagreeable that barely 150 miners were at work; and, finally, winter puts a stop to everything, though not infrequently a few enthusiasts are still found who pursue their avocation by laboring beneath the ice-bound earth with picks and melting it in a cauldron. Each miner at Un-chong paid a tax of \$2 monthly to the provincial Government, and fees amounting to 15 cents to the local authorities. None of them were rich or ever hoped to be. The Chief of one gang, a remarkable 'rolling stone,' who had been to Wladivostok, Japan, Shanghai, and Peking, in the course of a tempestuous career, assured me that if his men averaged \$15 (22.10s.) a month clear earnings they were lucky.

Journeying south from Samu, we were stopped early in the day by a branch of the Yalu, which was too deep to ford. The ferryman's mate, whose business was to lead the boat and the weather good, assured himself profitably. "He had only lately discovered the existence of gold in the river bank," he said, in response to my questions; he had not made deeper researches, and had not turned gold-digger, because the occupation was not lucrative enough; besides, he had no license, and the ground was not suited for proper washings—too much water. One would think that people so poor would rush to acquire, no matter how slowly or laboriously, the riches hidden everywhere around them. I could have scarcely believed that even Korean indolence was proof against such temptation, but here was evidence of the fact. No doubt the Government prohibition has its effect on enterprise, and a gold washing opened under official auspices entails an amount of intercourse with their rulers that most Koreans would beg to be excused.

CORVEE AND OFFICIALS.
The Korean system of forced labour is in constant and universal operation. It bears a resemblance to the old French *corvée*, in that it is chiefly restricted to roads, and helping people over them. A Korean official travelling on public business naturally expects to do so at the public cost, but this conception of public cost is usually anybody's cost except his own. When things are done as they should be, the officer on arrival at a prefectural or departmental town presents his documents at the chief magistrate's office, and requests so and so much assistance to carry him on to the next magistracy. If in haste he sends a messenger ahead to say so, and everything is made ready to expedite his journey; baggage ponies are sought from the 'yok' or post-station, if there is one; if not, bulls or men are requisitioned (without remuneration) through the head man; rooms are swept and garnished, and money collected. Sometimes it is said, he finds it necessary to send out his servants to seize the magistrate or treasurer, and obtain the satisfaction of his wants by threats or duress. All Koreans of note are attended by a swarm of retainers, who frequently require little encouragement to rob and extort promiscuously. And when it is borne in mind that the business which calls the officer out on his travels often has as little connection with the people who entertain him as my journey had, nobody will be surprised to learn that there are few sights more unbecoming to the Korean peasant who lives on a frequented road than the retinue of a 'Nyang-pan.'"

It is a mistake to suppose that the Korean peasant is long-suffering under extortion, or that every Korean magistrate is extortionate. The character of a local official is easily ascertainable by a few diplomatic inquiries, and I have heard as many praises for their moderation—Korean for justice—as I have heard condemnations for the contrary. The checks on misrule are few, but powerful.

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In their way. Though the magistrate is always a perfect stranger to the country he rules, and therefore likely to betray little affection for it, it is not so with his personnel. Beyond some friends and relations whom he has brought with him from Seoul to help him to bear the burdens of office, there are few else around him who do not belong to the locality. I am free to admit that the Yamen-runners cannot often be painted in very rosy colours, yet no one who has travelled in Korea and noticed the good-humoured cordiality of his relations with immediate neighbours can refuse to credit him with a share of the milk of human kindness. The foreigner, in his estimate of Korean institutions, must judge a good deal from fugitive impressions at the best of times. He soon finds that much of the actual daily life of the peasant is withheld from his prying gaze, and the conclusion follows that the methods and doings of the governing classes are beyond accurate personal observation. All, or nearly all, that he learns about them is at second hand.

(To be continued.)

CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

July 14th, 1891.
The new Provincial Treasurer of Kwangtung province takes over the seals of his office tomorrow at 6 a.m., and will occupy himself until Saturday in paying calls and receiving return-calls, after which he will shackle on to harness. It is worthy of note that a feature of the young Emperor's policy seems to be the removal of Manchu officials, more especially of the Imperial clan, whilst, at Nanking, discomfiting the Hunan tribe, which have fattened on the people during the T'ung-and-Tao dispensations. The consequence is, we have an unusual number of Manchus elevated to power in the Kwangtung province, and the Chinese Consul appointed to Hongkong is of that race. As the Manchus are virtually independent of Viceroy or those in power except of the same race, and are subject almost entirely to the Tartar Generals or chief Manchus provincial officials, and can thus report without interference direct to the Emperor, this new departure is worthy of note.

There are rumours of some friction between the Great Peking Bobby and the Governor. Further news on this later on, when reliable data come to hand.

FOOCHOW.

July 11th.

H.R.M. cruiser *Caroline* has paid us a flying visit this week. She arrived on the 7th, and left on the 9th instant. It is satisfactory to know that the Admiral has not forgotten that there is such a port as Foochow.

Alarming troubles, it is rumoured, took place at Hok-chang, caused by the violence of some soldiers towards the Christians in that district. We hope to be fully informed of the case for our next issue.

The sale of public auction which place on the 6th instant, comprising, as was stated in the advertisement, "Two fine Hong," shows an alarming depreciation of business property at this port. The double premises could scarcely have cost less than \$40,000, and they were knocked down for \$3,800. We understand that within three years of the present time, \$22,000 was offered for the same property.

Referring to the paragraph which appeared in our issue of June 20th respecting the rumours of the threatened expulsion of some of the English Missionaries from their station in Klong Ning, we now know that that report was correct, that the gentry had issued placards all over the place calling upon the people to expel to expel the hated foreigners, and not allow them to rent or purchase dwelling places in any of the cities in the prefecture, that the Authorities in Foochow were aware of this state of things for at least three weeks before it was brought to their notice by H. M. Consul, and took not the slightest notice of it, and the local officials, which was encouraged by the local officials, to go on without any effort to stop it. The energetic steps which were taken by H. M. Consul on hearing of the trouble have, we are glad to learn, aroused the Authorities to some sense of their duty, and as a result they have issued orders to their subordinates in the disturbed district to restrain the evil-disposed and if possible secure their apprehension in order to be punished with the utmost rigour of the law! This action has had a good effect, we are told, and the Missionaries are allowed thus far to hold possession of their rented premises in the city of Klong-yang.—*Echo*.

HUNAN.

A RECORD OF A SIX WEEKS' TRIP.

VIII.

The distance from Hengchow Fu to Paoting Fu is said to be 250 li, but the *li* are of the very longest. The road too, though good, is paved with the hardest stones one ever set foot upon. It leads alternately through level bottom lands where immense rice fields are reared, and over low hills, some barren, and some beautifully covered with shrubs, largely flowering. The people all along the route are friendly, and the towns frequent, but small. When we reached one of these, our coolies and escort would hurry off in search of refreshment, gaseous, liquid, or solid, while we hunted up some roomy space in which the people, who immediately turned out to meet us, could be accommodated and kept on talking and selling books till their curiosity was satisfied, after which, and only after which, would it be possible to attend to other matters.

On the second day a considerable amount of poppy cultivation, and some other farm work, was seen. There was a small field set apart for the flowers were then in full bloom and white, red, or white and red mixed made the landscape quite gay. It is only within the last two years that opium growing has been allowed in Hunan to any extent. Once or twice the innkeepers refused to receive our party, alleging a lack of rice or bedding as an excuse, but the discovery was made that this only happened in places where there was no opium dens, and was due to our opium smoking coolies rustling on ahead and warning the people against us. The cause once discovered, the cure was easy. As we drew near to Paoting the people seemed very poor. In several places men were drawing the plough in the fields for want of an animal of any sort. It took four men to equal one donkey. Coal mining was being carried on almost everywhere for local use, and iron smelting on a small scale. We lunched one day on a delicious dish, entirely new to me, of rice curd. It was nicely cooked, and served flavoured with five different seasonings according to taste, and the total cost was two cash. I never remember cash having so large a purchasing power.

Our escort turned out to have quite a sense of humour, and delighted in humbugging the alien country folk. While quietly walking on ahead and supposed to be out of earshot, I would hear them at their jokes. Hunan, Hodge by the roadside, his eyes starting out of his head, would exclaim "Kao to Kuo!"—what a big devil! Whereupon they would chime in "Big do you think this one big? Why it is only the little one; wait till you have seen the big one who is coming on behind." Upon which Hodge would hurry off to meet this mythical big one while they roared with laughter. Or the question would be put to them "Who is that?" and the answer would come without the slightest hesitation, or apparent premeditation, "That is the Hongchow Yeh to wing!"—a particularly hideous deity who is supposed to come and nick the thread of those whose course is run, and convey them to the shades below. "He is very efficacious, and the Paoting people want him for some folks who have been there too long" which effort of the imagination would take away the breath of their hearers and give them great delight.

In spite of the friendly attitude of the country people I had sundry misgivings in drawing near to Paoting. There were several signs of a storm which the practiced eye could note. One was no one had ever been in that region before in foreign dress. Another was the city had an ominous name—Paoting, "precious love." It may be a pure superstition, but I don't like cities into the names of which such words as love, peace, tranquillity, and the like enter. My experience has been that the rule of contraries holds good here also, and such are likely to prove conspicuously lacking in these desirable qualities, as if they had been so-called in sarcastic jest. Another was the fact that it had produced, and contained the home of a very high ranking official, namely His Excellency Li Kung-yi, the Viceroy at Nanking. This fact alone was enough to set every individual up on his high horse, since the credit of it belongs, not only to each one personally, but to the very soil and surroundings of the city. These are just the folks to jump upon any poor strolling person like myself who belonged to no one knew where. Lastly, a week or two before, the city had been visited by an R.C. father who had seen the district magistrate, and obtained permission to build a church there. At least that was what they said, but no one knew much about it, only they were all on the watch to checkmate the next move. This they they took for granted was my arrival on the scene; and no doubt I had thought the abhorred church with me. As a matter of fact I learned at the gates that the father had simply come on behalf of a convert in that locality who had got into legal difficulties.

Our arrival in Paoting created a great sensation. Accompanied by my escort, we walked rapidly through the large and busy suburb outside the East gate, and over a long roofed-in bridge, lined with a score of beautiful shops on either side, wherein all sorts of knickknacks were sold. It formed an arcade which would have done credit to a foreign city. Entering the East gate, we had to make our way almost to the North gate, near to which the district magistrate's *yamen* is. It was necessary to proceed there in the first instance, in order that our Hongchow escort should be relieved of all further responsibility, and receive a receipt for our safe delivery at head-quarters. As we passed along the whole population seemed to turn out, and came surging along after us to the *yamen*, forming a grand procession which blocked the street as far as the eye could see. We were exceedingly fortunate in his worship, Mr. Fu, the district magistrate. He proved to be a native of Wuchang, well-informed as to missionary matters, and a most capable, friendly, and intelligent man. Our first business was to get all ready for a speedy retreat should the need arise, so fresh coolies were hired and the baggage sent on ahead, and then we were at liberty to try what could be done with the people. We had hoped to obtain a boat here so as to be able to continue our journey by it down the river, but none could be had for less than forty thousand cash to the end of the rapids. This sum, however, was said to include the price of the boat, as it might never come back. Thus the realisation of my dream of floating pleasantly down stream instead of wearily trudging along on foot had to be postponed till we reached Hsingh-wah-shan, the next city further down, 170 li distant. While our arrangements were being made, Mr. Fu astonished me by the great variety and accuracy of his information on all foreign subjects, religious, political, and scientific; and on expressing my surprise he introduced to me a friend of his, Mr. Wen, who it turned out had studied for a short time under Mr. Barber at Wuchang, and had reached the source of the information, it was poured forth in greater volume than even, and then I sat listening to really most intelligent remarks on the railway and telegraph, the telephone, the phonograph; the depth of the sea, the distance of the stars, the speed of steamers, what prices foreigners paid for pictures, and the cost of the Suez Canal. They were decidedly abreast of the times in the Paoting *yamen*. I must confess I never before felt the importance of such labours as Mr. Barber is engaged in as I did then, not only on account of the information imparted, but more especially on account of the kindly, friendly, feeling which had been induced in a quarter where it was of so great value. I value I could the more appreciate, as our conversation was punctuated by the shouts of the mob outside.—*N. C. Daily News*.

(To be continued.)

NANKING.

"Old Ming," writing to the *Shanghai Mercury* on the 7th inst., says—"It might perhaps be interesting to some of your readers to know what interesting foreigners live in Nanking. Nanking has never been famous for its open as a Treaty port, so we have no business interests. The only residents are missionaries. The American Methodist Episcopal Mission has, near the West Gate of the city, a large hospital, costing over \$10,000, perhaps the largest mission hospital in China, and two residences, about one mile from this, at Poh Man Kiao North Gate Bridge, which was the north gate of the ancient city. They have also a ladies' school, two residences, and a boys' college. Near by they are building a large three storied theological seminary, a handsome chapel and a residence for their superintendents."

The American Presbyterian Church (North), have, at the West Gate, three residences, a girls' school, and a school for boys.

The Quakers have one residence and an orphanage not far from the West Gate compounds. The foreign Christian missionaries have their compounds almost under the shadow of the Drum Tower. They have three residences, a chapel, hospital, and a college for boys.

There is perhaps \$50,000 to \$70,000 worth of buildings, all owned by American societies, and some of the missionaries are British subjects.

There are ten men, fifteen foreign ladies, and sixteen children, when all are at home. At present a considerable number are away from home on account of the riots, but several of the ladies are returning to the city, which is an indication of the missionaries' estimate of the peacefulness of the situation. It is to be hoped that their confidence is not like what the Nanking proverb says: "Relying on straw sandals you may have your foot injured by a thorn." Your correspondent's humble opinion is that the situation is very doubtful as yet.

July 8th.

One of the Nanking ladies who lately returned to that city, intending to stop there, has decided that Nanking is not the place for ladies to present to, and intends leaving shortly. She is known to be "level-headed," and her action is always guided by sound common sense. Last Saturday the Roman Catholic property and the M.E. Hospital were threatened, and the authorities visited and strengthened the military guards. The trouble is only smouldering in Nanking.

Intimations.

EMPIRE DRAUGHT ALES

SPARKLING EMPIRE PALE ALE.

NOURISHING EMPIRE EXTRA STOUT.

SEND FOR SAMPLE DOZEN TO THE SOLE AGENTS

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.
Queen's Road, and Duddell Street.

UNIVERSALLY
ACKNOWLEDGED
THE FAVORITE
SUMMER
BEVERAGE.

PINTSPer Doz. \$ 1.50
QUARTS2.50
9 GALLONS Per Cask 6.00
18 " 10.00

PINTSPer Doz. \$ 1.60
QUARTS2.60
9 GALLONS Per Cask 6.50
18 " 12.00

Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL.

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

WILLARD THE OPERA COMPANY.

THIS EVENING (WEDNESDAY) JULY 15TH.

Bucalossi's Great Comic Opera

"MANTREUX NOIRS,"

(3 Black Cloaks).

Don Phillip of Arragon (The

Queen's Consort)Mr. P. Vernard.

Don Jose de Manilla (a

Grandee)Mr. F. Wentworth.

Don Luis de RosamonteMr. W. Walsh.

Don Juan de CastilleMr. Harry Hall.

Palome (a Farmer)Mr. Frank Sady.

Palome (The Royal Astro-

nomer)Mr. E. Fearnley.

Manuel (a Tailor)Mr. Smythe.

Tailor's BoyMiss Sheld.

Queen Isabel of CastilleMiss Vera Patey.

Donna Clarinda (Lady in

Waiting)Miss Rejse Royal.

ManuelitaMiss C. Denyer.

GomezMiss F. Trigg.

PedroMiss Brakes.

FranciscaMiss R. Swift.

PacquitaMiss Norman.

Pages and BridesmaidsMiss E. McDonald.

NicholsMiss A. St. John.

Villagers, Soldiers, Attendants, &c., &c.

ConductorMr. T. ZEPLIN.

THURSDAY, the 16th July,

"PAUL JONES,"

By desire.

Plan now Open at Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

GENERAL ADMISSION:—\$1. \$2 and \$3.

Late Trains will run on Saturdays at 8.45

p.m. and 4 hour after the Performance.

Hongkong 15th July, 1891.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO

STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO MACAO

AND BACK.

WEATHER permitting, the "HONAM"

will leave Hongkong on SUNDAY,

the 19th instant, at 9 a.m., returning from Macao,

at 10 p.m.

Passengers wishing to return by the "KIUNG-

CHOW" leaving Macao at 5 p.m. can do so.

First Class Fare to Macao and back, \$2. No

Second Class or Single Fares. Chinese servants,

50 cents each way. No Chits will be taken.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

T. ARNOLD,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1891.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE MEETING advertised to take place

this afternoon, for the purpose of talking

into consideration the appointment of a Consul

to represent His Imperial Majesty the Emperor

of China in Hongkong, is POSTPONED until

THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4.30 p.m.

P. RYRIE.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1891.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to Government Notification

No. 299 of 6th July, the ARTILLERY

PRACTICE from the Lyemum Forts will take

place on FRIDAY and SATURDAY next, at

7 a.m. instead of 9 a.m. as therein notified.

There will be no Practice on Thursday.

By Command,

W. M. GOODMAN,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Hongkong, 15th July, 1891.

NOTICE.

I SHALL continue to carry on business at

Takow and Taiwanfo (Formosa) as

MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

D. MONCRIEFF WRIGHT.

Taiwanfo, 15th July, 1891.

For Sale.

FOR SALE!!!

BEST STEAM COAL.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the sale of the **WAN AN** (Formosa), **STEAM COAL**, are prepared to supply the same in any quantities to suit buyers, at **VERY REASONABLE RATES.**

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO LARGE CONSUMERS.

For Particulars, apply to
TUCK YUE & Co.,
No. 32, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1891. [822]

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.
Sole Agents in
Japan, China, Corea, Manchuria & Macao.

WATERBURY WATCH
Reliable, durable and accurate time keepers.

SERIES E.—\$2.70 each.
SERIES J.—\$4.75 each.
SERIES L.—\$4.75 each.

Reduction of price to be made on an order for more than a dozen.

Order from Out-ports to be promptly executed.

No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong, and July, 1891. [189]

INTIMATION.

J. Blackhead & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,
AND
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVY CONTRACTORS,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 11, Praya Central.
(Opposite Padder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS
for
RAHTJEN'S
GENUINE
COMPOSITION
FOR
THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.

HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, specially manufactured for coating the inside of **STEEL SHIPS.**

SPECIALLY SELECTED,
EX. PRIME, PORK AND BEEF in Barrels.

Also
AMERICAN PRIME SUGAR-CURED
HAMS AND BACON.

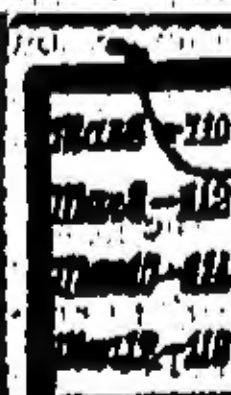
CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARETS.

CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of **Hemmer.**

FLensburg STOCK BEER,
ENGINEERS' AND BLACKSMITHS'
MACHINERY AND TOOLS.
EVERY KIND OF
SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF
COALS
SUPPLIED AT THE **SHORTEST NOTICE,**
Hongkong, 25th March, 1891. [123]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, & CLOCK
MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-
SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.
CHARTS AND BOOKS,
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches (awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition) and for Voigtlander and Sohn's **CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES,** **MARINE GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES,** No. 8, Queen's Road, Central. [1864]

 **GAIN**
ONE POUND.
A Day.

"A GAIN OF A POUND A DAY IN THE CARE OF A MAN WHO HAS BECOME 'ALL RUN DOWN,' AND HAS BEGUN TO TAKE THAT REMARKABLE FISHY PRODUCT,

SCOTT'S
EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH
Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda
IS NOTHING UNUSUAL. THIS FEAT
HAS BEEN PERFORMED OVER AND OVER
AGAIN. SCOTT'S EMULSION IS UN-
DORSED BY PHYSICIANS. THREE TIMES
AS EFFICACIOUS AS PLAIN OIL. AVOID
SUBSTITUTIONS AND IMITATIONS.
Sold by all Chemists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, LIMITED,
47 FARRINGTON ST., LONDON, E.C.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China:
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co. (Limited),
HONGKONG, 27th December, 1886. [186]

Printed and Published by ROBERT FRASER & CO.,
107, 109, & 111, The Central Printing Establishment.

The Singapore Free Press gives the following details respecting the wreck of the steamer *Marianna* on the Paracels: After the departure for Hongkong of the mate and six of the crew there were the Captain and 14 others left on the vessel. They ran up a pale white flag and showed three balls as a signal of distress and kept a sharp look-out for passing vessels. By dint of pumping the water in the after hold was kept down and the condensers were kept at work making fresh water. For fourteen days the weather kept fine, but it was too much to expect that that would continue. They had a large and a small boat, and had made up their minds to trust to these, on the 30th, should any accident befall. In the morning of the 31st, a resolute man seen in the offing, and, approaching a boat, was lowered and came on board the *Marianna*. Captain Hansen went on board the vessel, which proved to be the *Lancelot*, bound for Singapore. There he learned that there was little hope of getting assistance from Hongkong, as all the war vessels had gone up North in consequence of the disturbed state of the country. The *Lancelot* had seen the signal of distress and the vessel's position and had so made for her. The shipwrecked people were taken on board the *Lancelot*, and well looked after. The vessel had arrived safely just in time, for two hours afterwards heavy weather set in and the *Lancelot* had a rough time of it, passing through a typhoon, which in all probability broke up the *Marianna*, and would certainly have proved disastrous to any boat. Nothing else of moment happened. The *Lancelot* arrived at Singapore on the 6th inst.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A HONGKONG cricket team, principally composed of military players, will visit Shanghai next September. Efforts are being made by the Shanghai Club to secure a visit at about the same time from a team from Japan. Should these efforts prove successful, some very interesting matches would result.

THE Gwan Tong failure, says the *Amoy Times*, will not entail much loss upon the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Those competent to judge say that the deficit will not exceed \$125,000. D. D. Ollis & Co. are also creditors of the bankrupt bank for \$98,000. They are arranging an amicable settlement with the insolvent concern, but at how many cents in the dollar is not yet announced.

REAR-ADMIRAL Harbison has been appointed to succeed Rear-Admiral Belknap in command of the U.S. squadron in Asiatic waters. He was ordered to hoist his flag in the U.S.S. *Lancaster* on the 23rd ult., but it means that he is to come out in that vessel, it will be some time before he reaches this station. Meanwhile there is a talk of sending the *Petrel* out to reinforce the squadron.

WE learn from the Secretary of the Panama Company that the two bottles of gold recently shipped to Hongkong yielded 74 per cent. bullion, and this together with the sample of 3 ozs. 12 dwts. received by mail and the bar of 40 ounces melted at Cuba, realized \$4,187.88. This is exclusive of samples of 16 oz. 17 dwts. retained at office and 6 ozs. 17 dwts. 116 grains sent to London and elsewhere.

THERE are some smart speculators in Tokyo, says the *Hyogo News*. By purchase or otherwise they have secured the right to use "Mukobata" as a name at St. Petersburg. Mukobata was one of the Japanese men who rescued the Russian capital for the sale of papers, furs, and screens, etc., using his name. They are not mock-modest, for they anticipate getting a good deal of business from the Russian Imperial Household. Nothing venture, nothing have.

It takes a good deal to make up some alleged newspapers. One says of the blasting in Queen's Road on the 13th inst. "that they were about to blast. Some of those in the neighbourhood, however, protested against the blasting taking place, and ultimately it was abandoned." Another prints talks much the same, referring to the brokers' babbles as a "vigorous protest of respectable citizens" and says the blasting did not come off. It will be news to those people that four charges were fired. Was it the sleepiness of the newspapers, or the excellence of the work?

THIS people of Samarang (Java) complain a surfeit of entertainments. The circus of Klier and Abel, the Ida Polli Rosa troupe, Harminson's Circus and the switchback railway have been too much for them. The new Italian Opera Company in Batavia has been playing to very poor houses, although the company is said to be a very good one. A writer in the *Java Bode* says it would make a true lover of art and to see so many empty places, and he would be ashamed to live in a place where a circus proprietor had been made rich and Stanley's petticoated slingers had been paid with gold whilst there is hardly a cent left to support an able *imprimario* in his artistic struggle.

As the *Telegraph* was issued at 5:30 p.m. on the 9th inst. the announced result of the weekly meeting of the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation reached us too late for publication. It is reported that the Directors have decided to pay a dividend of thirty shillings per share for the half year, but to enable them to do this twelve lakhs of dollars will have to be withdrawn from the reserve fund. The local branch of the bank is credited with having earned a sufficient sum, had not outside losses to be considered, to pay a dividend at the rate of 2 per cent. It is also said that all bad and doubtful debts have been written off, so that the Bank will now start with a "clean sheet."

It was reported at Chinkiang at the end of last week, says the *N. C. Daily News* of the 7th inst., that a headman of the Koloa-Hui had been captured in the city and was to be beheaded. This turned out not to be correct, but there are two men locked up in Chinkiang who were connected with the society. One of them was the head runner of the late Tantu district magistrate, and his capture will probably lead to that of other members of the society. The second man was a messenger who had been distributing some of the infolious regards of which we have heard so much. It appears that the first man was arrested by order of the Nanking Viceroy, as a member of the society, but turned over a new leaf and of his own accord surrendered to the authorities. The Tantu Magistrate then installed him in his present post so as to become a secret spy on the doings of the Koloas. Some of the rioters on trial having stated that he recently divided some booty, the Viceroy issued the order of arrest, with instructions to the Chinkiang Taoist to decapitate him as soon as he is convicted. A report, however, has been made to the Viceroy regarding the constable's previous conduct, present repentance, and determination to live a new life if spared. The Viceroy's further commands are now awaited.

HORACE Greeley's advice to young men—"Go West"—doesn't apply to China, apparently. A native paper says that some days ago a bundle was found on the river bank at Shanghai near the French Bund and was taken to the French Mixed Court Magistrate. It contained a monk's wearing apparel and a scroll of yellow paper on which was inscribed the following—*I am a monk of good family and was educated to become one of the *Hierat*. But misfortune came, of such a nature that life became empty and tasteless to me. Many sins were on my conscience, which never seemed serious to me until I carefully examined them. I pondered over the road I ought to take, and I decided on repentance. Shaving my head and taking the cowl, the seclusion of a monk's existence suited my purpose. In a temple on top of a mountain I stayed for many years, praying to the gods for forgiveness and becoming oblivious of the busy world below me. I thought I had found the true happiness. I was indeed happy—free from anxiety, care, and worldly thoughts. One night I had a vision. The assembled gods told me to go westward to find the truth and true happiness, for two long years I toiled along through many provinces, sleeping anywhere, without shelter from rain, snow, sleet, dew or frost, and living on charity. Many a time I was ready to give up, but I persevered, knowing that true happiness could only be derived from intense suffering and hardship. I reached Shanghai only a few days ago, weary and sick, both in body and mind. Everywhere I was ordered off, begging being forbidden. Where is the True Happiness? May the gods have pity on me! I can go on the pilgrimage no longer. Life ceased to have any charm for me ever since the catastrophe of long ago. To the waves of the Whangpoo I commit my earthly body; my soul may fly whither it will. Farewell to this cruel world!* The unfortunate monk's body was found in the river on Sunday.

H.E. LIU MING-CHUAN has retired to his beautiful gardens in Nanjing, says the *Shanghai*. He lives a very secluded life and seldom sees friends. With the exception of his comrade in arms, H.E. Viceroy Liu K'un-yi, no visitors have been admitted. The reason is illness, which confines him to his room.

EXPLORE Mr. Wise yesterday To Su was charged with attempting to obtain a passage on the *Glenlyne* unlawfully. A policeman found him "playing possum" in a Chinese fireman's bunk. Probably the Chitamen employed on steamers do a good business in this line. Prisoner vainly protested that the chief engineer was his friend, and agreed to let him travel in this way. He wanted to go to Singapore. He was fined \$20 or a month.

TAPIOCA cultivation, hitherto neglected in West Java, has lately been headway in that quarter since several Chinese speculators have started mills there to crush the roots, which they buy from native growers at rates that enable the former to realise handsome profits. The tapioca flour is forwarded to Batavia, whence it is shipped to Singapore. The Batavia *Nieuwsblad* thinks that Chinese alone can make money in the business.

THE ordinary average Chinese criminal seems to care little for banishment. One of the tribe who had been sent out of the Colony by the might and power of his Excellency in Council in the middle of last month showed how much he cared for that by bobbing up secretly last week in the middle of a full-blown burglary, in which he had an accomplice and a watchman. He was brought before Mr. Wise on the 13th inst. and sent to goal for a year.

IN the suburbs of the Houtai district, Anhui, a countryman sold two cows for \$10 recently, and with the proceeds bought some baskets of oil. That very night several men forcibly broke into his house and demanded the money. The countryman pointed to the baskets of oil. He was instantly seized, smeared all over with oil and set on fire. The poor man was literally burned alive. As he lived far from other houses his cries were not heard. And of such is the Kingdom of Kwong Su.

THE Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin have received the rolling-stock for the railway at Hongay, and the hydraulic cranes for putting coal aboard ships. There are three locomotives weighing 25 tons each, one of ten tons, 100 coal wagons to carry eight tons each, two 50-ton hydraulic cranes, one steam crane, etc. The *Independence Tonkinoise* finds comfort in the fact that the work of unloading was completed quicker than that of the loading at London Docks—as though the two operations were equal.

THAT most enterprising of firms Messrs. Butterfield & Swire were to the front on the 13th inst. and made a rare bargain in securing the *Marina*, as it is understood, for a sanitarium or residence for Europeans in Quarry Bay. The Directors of this enterprising Marina Co. will now be able to take either an omnibus or a launch and moralise to their satisfaction at the uncertainty of mundane affairs, while the shareholders won't be backward at giving them all the satisfaction they may want.

THE *Peking Gazette* of the 11th inst. reports the launch of an armoured steamer named the *Kuang-ping*, which was built by the Foochow Naval Yard for the Canton Provincial Government. This vessel is a sister ship to the *Kuang-ping*, the launches of which have already been reported. After sacrifices had been offered to the Queen of Heaven, the Spirits of the river, the earth and of ships, the launch took place on the 11th of the April. The length of the new ship is 226 ft., breadth 26 ft., depth 18 ft., draught of water 11 ft. 6 in.

An ordinary meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on the 9th inst. There were present the Surveyor-General, the Capt. Sup. of Police, the Colonial Surgeon, the Registrar-General, Mr. J. D. Humphreys, and the Secretary. The Colonial Secretary forwarded to the Board the Government Analyst's report for June on the Tyam and Pok-to-lam water, and said that as soon as possible a complete statement as to the cause and remedy of the whitish appearance would be supplied. Complaint having been made of a smoke nuisance it was decided to take the usual steps. The Board adjourned for a fortnight.

A TELEGRAM from the Governor of Nagasaki to the Japanese Minister of State for Home Affairs, dated at Nagasaki, the 30th ultimo, reports that at 1:30 a.m. on the 29th ultimo, the sea broke into No. 1 Gallery of the Takashima Coal Mine, causing the death of twelve men, and that as the flooding subsequently threatened to extend to No. 2 Gallery vigorous measures were in progress to check it. A later telegram states that the leak had been discovered, that measures are being taken to stop it, and that the coal will probably be again workable in from twenty to forty days, of which half is contributed by the Nakayama working, in which the disaster occurred.

THE Shanghai correspondent of the *Amoy Times* says—Everybody here is praising the promptness of the American Admiral, George E. Belknap, in this late emergency. He received a cable despatch when at sea, in Japan, answered it, and at the same moment cabled to two members of his squadron to proceed immediately to the scene of action. The launches were on their way over twelve hours before the news of the massacre reached Shanghai. This is in violent contrast with the red-tape policy in Hongkong, where it took 48 hours to get a gunboat started to chase the Namoa pirates. We received news last night (1st inst.) that Belknap has cabled to Washington for five more men-of-war and had been assured by return message that additional forces would be despatched to Asiatic waters. With this heavy armament, the cooler-headed people in Shanghai feel little or no apprehension, but there is considerable nervousness manifested by the more excitable.

THE Hongkong Rifle Association competition for the short range handicap cup and spoons took place at Kowloon on Saturday afternoon. Only six competitors took part. A puffing and fairly strong wind from the right must be blamed for the all-round pooriness of the sport. As will be noticed from the undemoted details of the shooting, P.C. McLennan proved winner (for the first time) of the cup, and also of the 600 yards spoon, while Col. Sergt. Boyd secured the spoon for the 500 yards range—

P. C. McLennan	100	114	115	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
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The long range cup having passed into the possession of one of the members, a scratch spoon competition will take place next Saturday at 800 and 900 yards. It is, however, hoped that another cup for these ranges will shortly be available. Members will please note that competitions in the future will commence at 245 p.m.

THE Emperor has moved to the Nan-hai gardens for the summer. Proclamations have been posted on all the streets adjoining and near the Imperial quarters, says the *Hupao*, warning the residents against making any noise, either with musical instruments, fire crackers, whistling, kites, quavelling or fighting. Special detachments of patrolling guards have been stationed near the garden walls and instructed to see to the carrying out of the injunctions contained in the proclamations.

At the Magistrate's on the 9th inst. Mr. Wise held an enquiry into the death of Yung Tsai, concubine of Teang Hoi Tung, a "doctor," at Shan-ki-wan, who was found dead at his house on the 5th inst. Tung himself was the first witness, and was most obstinate in the box, refusing at first to admit that he knew anything at all. Then it appeared that he had a quarrel with the woman on the night of the 4th inst. On his return he found her moaning and insensible, with signs of opium poisoning. He administered a dose of opium, and she died early next morning. Another witness, who lived in the house, was also very anxious to say nothing, and succeeded very fairly. The "mother" of deceased, who bought her as a child and sold her to the doctor, was even more perverse, and lied in answer to every question, though she had no object to gain even if she had been believed, and the real truth was sufficiently manifest—that the woman was tired of her life, and killed herself. Dr. Marques gave the usual evidence, and a verdict of "opium poisoning" was returned.

MESSRS. WHELOCK & Co. in their Market Report issued at Shanghai on the 11th inst. say—The expectations of a great business being done during the past fortnight mentioned in our last issue have not been realized, and considerable difficulty has been experienced in collecting cargo for the London market. Several steamers are circled for despatch during the next ten days or so and it is to be feared that, unless something unforeseen occurs, many will leave here with but scant cargoes. Coastwise—Beyond an enquiry for steamers from Newchwang to Kobe and Chefoo to Amoy there has been nothing doing. From Nagasaki to Shanghai.

For want of demand, rates have again declined to quotations given below. For London via usual ports of call and Suez Canal—The O. S. S. Co. steamship *Suez* leaves to-day and the C. S. M. S. N. Co. *Pingree* and Glen Line steamship *Glenavon* are advertised to sail on the 14th inst. The O. S. S. Co. *Ammon* is circled for despatch 19th inst. and the steamship *Benalder* due from Japan on the 14th inst. takes the berth and will leave about 20th, to be followed by the P. & O. extra boat *Bombay* and steamship *Cardigan* a few days later. For New York, via usual ports of call and Suez Canal—The departure of the steamship *Buenos* the berth was occupied by the steamship *Euphrates*. The sufficient engagements have been made to fill the space allotted to this port. The steamship *Moray* now in Japan will follow loading at Yokohama. The British ship *Campana* is to be sent to the Cape. The British ship *Campana* is to be sent to the Cape. The British ship *Campana* is to be sent to the Cape.

For San Francisco—The British ship *Patagonia* has engaged a fair amount of cargo and will leave early next week via Japan. For Victoria, B. C. and Portland (Oregon)—The steamship *Zambesi* is circled to leave Hongkong on the 24th inst. and is now booking cargo at the same rate as the Canadian Pacific Line. Departures for London via usual ports of call and Suez Canal—The steamship *Benalder* and steamship *Prad* via Foochow 30th ult. steamship *Glenlyne* via Foochow 4th inst. Departures for New York via Suez Canal—The steamship *Abithia* via Foochow and Amoy 28th ult. steamship *Buenos* via Amoy 31st inst. British ship *Canara* via Hongkong 7th idem. Departures for San Francisco—British ship *Andaluna* 24th ult. register in ballast 28th inst. Quotations are—Shanghai to London, P. & O. S. N. Co. 40s. per ton for Tea 35s. 6d. for general cargo; through to New York 45s. 6d. for general cargo; O. S. M. S. N. Co. 40s. per ton for Tea 35s. 6d. for general cargo; through to New York 45s. 6d. for general cargo; Ben Line 40s. 6d. for general cargo; through to New York 45s. 6d. for general cargo; Glen Line 40s. 6d. for general cargo; through to New York 45s. 6d. for general cargo; Nagasaki to Shanghai, \$1.20 a cwt. per ton of coal net, for both steamers and sailing vessels. Newchwang to Amoy 45 cents per picul. Settlement during the fortnight—American ship, *Yankee*, 1,362 tons register, Shanghai to Vancouver via Japan, private terms. Disengaged vessels in port—Harvard, American barque, 932 tons register; *Hicla*, American ship, 1,476 tons register; *Naupactis*, British ship, 1,300 tons register; *San Joaquin*, American ship, 1,555 tons register.

THE Shanghai correspondent of the *Amoy Times* says—Everybody here is praising the promptness of the American Admiral, George E. Belknap, in this late emergency. He received a cable despatch when at sea, in Japan, answered it, and at the same moment cabled to two members of his squadron to proceed immediately to the scene of action. The launches were on their way over twelve hours before the news of the massacre reached Shanghai. This is in violent contrast with the red-tape policy in Hongkong, where it took 48 hours to get a gunboat started to chase the Namoa pirates. We received news last night (1st inst.) that Belknap has cabled to Washington for five more men-of-war and had been assured by return message that additional forces would be despatched to Asiatic waters. With this heavy armament, the cooler-headed people in Shanghai feel little or no apprehension, but there is considerable nervousness manifested by the more excitable.

THE Hongkong Rifle Association competition for the short range handicap cup and spoons took place at Kowloon on Saturday afternoon. Only six competitors took part. A puffing and fairly strong wind from the right must be blamed for the all-round pooriness of the sport. As will be noticed from the undemoted details of the shooting, P.C. McLennan proved winner (for the first time) of the cup, and also of the 600 yards spoon, while Col. Sergt. Boyd secured the spoon for the 500 yards range—

P. C. McLennan	100	114	115	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
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The long range cup having passed into the possession of one of the members, a scratch spoon competition will take place next Saturday at 800 and 900 yards. It is, however, hoped that another cup for these ranges will shortly be available. Members will please note that competitions in the future will commence at 245 p.m.

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offenders, if not all, have been caught. That they may be well punished is the wish of all who have any regard for the peaceably disposed. There has always been more or less suspicion as to the complicity of foreigners in these riotous acts, but it is to be hoped that there is no truth in the idea of white men conspiring at any proceedings which may tend to the destruction of their fellow countrymen. It is too horrible to contemplate. The projection of the railway is getting on towards Shan-hai-kuan, but stations or terminals are a profound secret, although we are led to believe there will be a branch line to connect this port with the northern capital. We have beautiful falls of rain, the crops are reported to be a 1, and judging by what has already been done in imports and exports, the prosperity of this year promises to surpass even the business of last season which was the best since the establishment of the Customs, allowance being made for the supererogation of the junk trade by foreign ships and the loss of the Indian opium imports. —N. C. Daily News.

WUCHANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

July 6th. We have been watching with intense interest the course of action taken by H.E. Chang Chih-tung during the conduct of the Wuchang case. He has been a difficult position, but those of us who have watched him most closely in the past have hoped, notwithstanding one or two signs of weakness, that he would consummate his bravery by acting fairly and fully without prejudice of tradition or unpopularity. Our hopes were shaken as the difficulties of a Viceroy, and we much fear that the foreign and native opinion between the fires of foreign and native opinion are proving too much for him. First tests a man's mettle, yet Chang Chih-tung stands the first. It is known in native circles that frequent messages of urgency are received from the Tsiang-li Yamen, commanding the speedy settlement of the Wuchang outrage. But native opinion is showing its hold on the Viceroy's mind. The Imperial Edict, far the most pronounced on the subject of the purity and position of the Christian Church that has ever been issued in China, has at last found its way to the walls of the city streets. Some days after its reaching Hankow the writer of these lines might have been reading it at his door, and a crowd has been reading it for some days ago, nearly a fortnight after the Viceroy received it, that a large official copy on the opposite wall has rendered the private issue unnecessary. We seem to have evidence here that the Imperial power is being grudgingly obeyed, but is too insistent to be longer ignored. It is difficult fully to understand the slight passed upon the British Admiral. For three consecutive days refreshments were provided in the *yamen* for his reception. Whether he was really expected, or whether only an appearance of expectation was kept up, we cannot say. Either H.E. does not yet understand the courtesy for the purpose of receiving a report of the Directors, together with a statement of Account, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 31st July, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors. T. ARNOLD, Secretary. Hongkong, 13th July, 1891. [987]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 cents per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1891, will be payable on the 20th inst. when Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office, No. 5, Queen's Road Central. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 20th inst., both days inclusive. A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the Agents. Hongkong, 10th July, 1891. [973]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

PENDING the arrival of the Acting Manager and the completion of the Bank's Permanent Offices, the PAYMENT of the SECOND CALL of 10/100 per Share has been POSTPONED until FRIDAY, the 21st July, 1891. By Order of the Board of Directors. L. DOWNES. Hongkong, 18th June, 1891. [983]

Commercial.

THE WEEK'S SHARE BUSINESS.

Hongkong, July 11th.

Owing principally to demands from the North a considerable amount of business has been done on the Rialto during the past week.

Banks.—H. and S. scrip has been dealt in to a limited extent, although during the early part of the week shares advanced to 202 per cent. premium, cash, and 203 per cent. for the September settlement. However, since the results of the last half year's working have become known, they have dropped to 193 per cent. for the coming settlement and some sales have been effected at this rate. Shares can be had at 201 per cent. for September; the market closed steady at these quotations.

The scrip of the Bank of China and Japan has changed hands at 173 cash, cum New Issue and shares are now wanted at 17 ex New Issue. The National Bank of China's shares have been done at 50 per cent. discount for cash, and further shares are being freely offered at this quotation. Sugar Refineries.—Chinas have steadily advanced to 187 for cash but closed weak. Luzons are being freely offered at 86.

Docks.—Some sales have been effected at 100 per cent. for the settlement but they seem to be out of favor now at 100 per cent. premium. Fires.—Hongkongs have been done at 315 and further shares are obtainable at this rate. Chinas are wanted at 82.

Insurances.—Traders are quoted and business has been done in them at 63 and 62 1/2 and closed with further buyers at the latter rate. Yangtzes have been done at 115, 100 per share. Other stocks under this heading are quiet.

On the 30th ult. news reached Tientsin through Mr. John Pringle of the progress made by Mr. John Pringle and his party, and of his safe arrival at the mineral fields between Shan-Hai Kuan and Newchwang, and they were then busy surveying there. Samples of coal and ores have been forwarded from this place to Peking, and they are of excellent quality. Mr. Pringle is spoken of very highly by his Chinese colleagues and the local officials, which is certainly a feather in his cap.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

July 2nd. On the 30th ult. news reached Tientsin through Mr. John Pringle of the progress made by Mr. John Pringle and his party, and of his safe arrival at the mineral fields between Shan-Hai Kuan and Newchwang, and they were then busy surveying there. Samples of coal and ores have been forwarded from this place to Peking, and they are of excellent quality. Mr. Pringle is spoken of very highly by his Chinese colleagues and the local officials, which is certainly a feather in his cap.

would be able to put out 3000 tons per day easily, but a small pump would be required. The Eastern coal mines have also been visited and this place is far better than the Ta Yao Kao mines. The Ta Yao Kao mines would be worth working, and would pay well, as the whole blog could be bought for about 15,000 to 15,200,000, and 300 tons per day would be an easy out-put. The district is a first-class field, of about 25 1/2 in length. Mr. Pringle will leave there in a few days, and when I see him I shall be able to give you fuller news of his surveys. —Mercury.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the CITY HALL, TO-DAY, the 15th inst., at 4:30 p.m., to take into consideration the appointment of a General to represent His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China in Hongkong. Hongkong, 15th July, 1891. [979]

CONTRACT FOR DREDGING THE CAMBER AT THE ROYAL NAVAL DEPOT, KOWLOON.

PERSONS desirous of TENDERING for the above are requested to deliver their Tenders sealed and marked "Tender for Dredging" not later than 2 a.m. on the 24th inst., at H.M. Naval Yard, addressed to the NAVAL STOREKEEPER, for the Officer in Charge of Works.

Specification may be seen and all Particulars obtained on application at the Admiralty Works Office, Royal Naval Yard, H. M. Naval Yard, 10th July, 1891. [977]

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION LIMITED.

A DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st March has been declared at the rate of 6 1/2 per annum. Coupons attached to Gold Share Warrants may be cashed and dividends on Silver Share Warrants issued locally will be paid, on and after 16th July, at the Hongkong Branch Office. E. W. RUTTER, Manager. Hongkong, 13th July, 1891. [986]

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY Half-yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, on FRIDAY, the 31st July, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a statement of Account, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 31st July, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors. T. ARNOLD, Secretary. Hongkong, 13th July, 1891. [987]

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